FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

22 AUGUST 1980

Iran

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman, according to AFP, has denied a report broadcast by the clandestine Christian radio Voice of Lebanon, citing "Arab deplomatic sources" in Beirut, stating that five American hostages in Iran had been shot and killed trying to escape from the U.S. Embassy compound in Tehran. According to Israel's IDF radio, the spokesman said that he had called the students and had been "authorized" to say that "there is no truth to the report." Monitored Iranian media have made no mention of the Voice of Lebanon report or the Iranian denials.

AFP cited a statement by President Abol Hasan Bani-Sadr to ETTELA'AT that disagreement over the choice of ministers is delaying the announcement of the cabinet. However, Tehran radio's overseas English service on 21 August reported that Prime Minister Mohammad Raja'i had expressed his "readiness" in writing to introduce the new cabinet to parliament that day.

Oil Minister 'Ali Mo'infar stated that total oil revenues for the Iranian calendar year (beginning in mid-March) are now expected to be $13 billion--$10 billion below the amount predicted in the general budget, Tehran radio reports, citing PARS. Mo'infar added that this $13 billion provides more than the needed amount of foreign currency. He said oil production is currently running at 1.7 million barrels per day, of which 700,000 are exported in the form of crude oil. This is 130,000 barrels higher than the daily export figure given for July by the central bank governor in an earlier report. Mo'infar also noted that 300,000 barrels per day of refinery byproducts should be added to this export figure.

Lebanon

Prime Minister Salim al-Huss, according to Beirut radio, has expressed "regret" and "astonishment" at the U.S. position on the situation in southern Lebanon following the 19 August Israeli incursion. Observing that the United States has done nothing but express "anxiety" and declare its "neutrality" in the dispute, Al-Huss said that Lebanon would not have bothered to respond to this position had not the United States had the "potential" to influence Israel and play a leading role in international affairs. He charged that U.S. policy has become a "captive" of Israel and that this was proved by the U.S. abstention on the Security Council resolution on Jerusalem.

The Voice of Lebanon reported that Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus met with his Syrian Counterpart, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, to discuss the situation in Lebanon in the wake of the Israeli incursion. Syria has yet to make an authoritative statement on the Israeli operation. The radio said Butrus asked for Syria's "moral" support in the sphere of security and in the formation of a government which would include major Lebanese figures. Neither Beirut nor Damascus radio have reported this meeting, though Damascus did announce that Khaddam met with the chairman of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement Central Council, Walid Jumblatt.

PLO

PLO spokesman 'Abdallah al-Franji, in a news conference in Bonn, reported by DPA, stated that Israel is trying to push the Palestinian people into "extremism" and thus separate them from the PLO leadership, which in recent years has "proved its political maturity and sense of responsibility." Al-Franji implied that because of Israel's continued intransigence, which has included "slaps in the face" to Presidents as-Sadat and Carter and the European Community, "the PLO is now forced to reply by different means."

He said that if the PLO resumes military operations, they will be carried out only in Israel and the occupied territories and "against civilians who tolerate Israeli attacks against Palestinian refugee camps." He ruled out such operations outside the Middle East.

Iraq, Syria

Damascus has retaliated in kind for the 18 August Iraqi raid on its embassy in Baghdad and the declaration of its diplomatic staff as personae non gratae. According to Baghdad radio, Iraqi Ambassador Isma'il Hammudi Husayn and 19 members of his staff arrived in Baghdad on 21 August after having been "expelled" from Syria. The ambassador charged that Syrian intelligence had intensified surveillance of the embassy staff and committed "acts of aggression" against them, and he accused the Syrians of provoking "side issues" to divert Iraq from its "pan-Arab" responsibilities, the same charge made by the Syrian Government against the Iraqis in its 19 August statement on the expulsion of its diplomats from Baghdad. INA reported that Iraq has protested the Syrian measure as "arbitrary" and a breach of international law and has held the Syrian Government responsible for the consequences. Iraq's protest memo was conveyed to the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad, INA said--although the 18 August Iraqi statement on the raid on the Syrian Embassy gave "all embassy staff" 48 hours to depart and said the Syrian Government would have to "nominate" another diplomatic mission to replace them. Monitored Syrian media have not reported the expulsion of the Iraqi diplomats from Damascus.

In an interview broadcast by Syrian television and reported by Damascus radio, the former charge d'affaires of the Syrian Embassy in Baghdad said that Iraqi authorities had planted weapons, explosives and poisons in the embassy before "storming" it. He said that Iraqi authorities tried to force him to state on Baghdad television that the Iraqis had entered the embassy with his approval and that neither he nor his staff had been subjected to beatings and that when he refused to do so they proceeded to ransack the building.

Damascus radio carried a Ba'th Party Central Committee statement issued at the conclusion of a "first round" of meetings which had been held in two stages: 24 July and 18-21 August. The statement said that the session had reviewed and approved reports from the Ba'th Party Regional Command, confirmed the soundness of Syria's domestic and foreign policies and discussed future priorities. It pointed out that the Central Committee members had stressed the need "to qualitatively develop relations with the Soviet Union, the sincere friend, which supports our struggle and the justice of our cause in all areas." It also hailed the "tremendous success" achieved so far in "liquidating" the foundations of the Muslim Brotherhood and emphasized the importance of intensifying the campaign to completely "remove its roots from society." No mention was made of personnel changes, and there has been no Syrian confirmation of the 20 August INA report that Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm had resigned.

Arab Nuclear Organization

A "responsible source" in the Iraqi nuclear energy organization announced to INA that Iraq is calling for the establishment of an "arab organization for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes" to be attached to the Arab League. Iraq has proposed that Baghdad be made the headquarters of this organization.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 165 22 August 1980

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

AFGHANISTAN

New Ministry Appointments Approved, Announced C 1
Brezhnev, Kosygin Independence Day Message to Karmal [cross-reference] C 1
Syrian, DPRK Leaders Greet Karmal on National Day C 1
Two 'Terrorists' Surrender in Badakhshan Province C 2
Security Forces Kill Four in Chakmani Clash C 2
Three 'Counterrevolutionaries' Captured With U.S. Arms C 2
Captured Arms C 3
Kabul Schools Reopen; Moscow Envoy To Be Named C 3

BANGLADESH

PRC Team Arrives in Dacca To Discuss Fertilizer Project D 1
Burmese Deputy Foreign Minister Arrives 21 Aug D 1
Minister Denies Foregoing Claim to Contested Island D 1

INDIA

Brezhnev, Kosygin Independence Day Greetings [cross-reference] E 1
Spokesman Reports Return of Soldiers by PRC E 1
Prime Minister Gandhi Warns Against 'Rumormongering' E 1
Editorial Urges Haq To Negotiate With Kabul [NATIONAL HERALD 12 Aug] E 2
Shoot-on-Sight Orders Issued in Allahabad E 2

PAKISTAN

Reaction to 'Anti-Muslim Frenzy' in India Noted F 1
Afghan Refugees Fanning Out From Camps [THE MUSLIM 31 Jul] F 1
Refugee Count [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 8 Aug] F 1

IRAN

Voice of Lebanon Reports Five Hostages Killed While Escaping I 1
AFP Report on Denial I 1
No Tehran Radio Report I 1
Capucci 'Probably' To Deal With U.S. Hostage Issue I 1
Tehran Reports Expulsion of Soviet Spy I 2
Paper Reports 50,000 Egyptian Troops in Iraq I 2
Disagreement Over Ministers Delays New Cabinet Formation I 3
Raja'i Ready To Introduce Cabinet to Majles I 3
Montazeri Meets Khomeyni, Wants Reformed Specialists Saved I 3
Bani-Sadr Visits Kerman, Speaks on Security I 3
Majles Deputy Interviewed on Struggle Against Feudalism, U.S. I 5
[KEYHAN 18 Aug]

Radio Iran Says Christians, Clergy Being Expelled I 7
Radio Iran Denounces Regime Jamming of Programs I 8
FVOI Claims Regime Intends To Crush Qashqa'is I 8
Oil Minister Reveals Oil Income Figures I 8
Bank Stockholders To Be Partially Compensated [Paris LE MONDE 14 Aug] I 9
NVOI Attacks U.S. Involvement in Iran, Afghanistan I 10
Bakhtiar Lambasts Khomeyni, Plans Return I 11
[Lisbon O JORNAL 8-14 Aug]
Majles Deputy Resigns Due to Intimidation I 13
[TIMES 28 Jul]
Iran Withdraws Its Gold From Western Countries I 13
[TIMES 26 Jul]
Danish, Turkish TV Reporters Jailed I 13
[TIMES 26 Jul]
Cultural Revolution To Close Colleges I 14
[TIMES 29 Jul]
Revolution Called Success in Oil Refineries I 15
[TIMES 29 Jul]

NEW MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS APPROVED, ANNOUNCED

LD212154 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] In accordance with the proposals of the various ministries, the approval of the Council of Ministers and the approval of the chairman of the Revolution Council, the following appointments have been made:

In the related offices of the Prime Ministry:

Fazlulah (Alwaj), as governor of Faryab;
Mohammad Osman Rasekh, as governor of Badakhshan;
Mohammad Rahman, as governor of Baghlan; and
Mohammad Hasan Maghror, as governor of Laghman.

In the Ministry of Planning Affairs:

Ghulam Bahaweddin Shahbaz, in above-civil service pay scale, as deputy of statistics;
Sayyed Murtaza, in civil service grade one, as the general director of draft and recommendation in that ministry;
Ahmad Zia, in civil service grade two, as general director of national accounts at the central statistical office; and
Ghulam Dastagir Fatehi, in civil service grade two, as general director of (?data flow and compilation) at the central statistical office.

At the Ministry of Commerce:

Mirchand Verma, in above-civil service pay scale, as general director of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry;
Faqir Mohammad, in civil service grade two, as general director of home commerce; and
Sayyed Nuraqa Muzaferi, in civil service grade two, as assistant director in the department for raising export and development.

In the Ministry of Mines and Industries:

Mohammad Hashim Amirzoi, in civil service grade two, as mining consultant; and
Jondad Paktikai, in civil service grade two, as assistant director of Herat cement.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE TO KARMAL

For the text of the greetings, as carried by PRAVDA, sent by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to Babrak Karmal on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of Afghan independence, see the 22 August South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT. Kabul radio also carried the text of the greetings.

SYRIAN, DPRK LEADERS GREET KARMAL ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD211440 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] On the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the national day of Afghanistan, a greetings telegram addressed to Babrak Karmal has arrived from Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the prime minister of the Syrian Arab Republic. Al-Kasm expresses his best wishes, as well as those of the government and people of Syria, on the occasion of this auspicious day.

He also expresses hope for the health of Babrak Karmal and the further success of the toiling people of Afghanistan and the development of further friendly relationships in various fields between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

Similarly, a congratulatory telegram addressed to Babrak Karmal on the occasion of the 61st national day of Afghanistan has been received from Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the telegram, Kim Il-song expresses best wishes for the further success of the people of Afghanistan, under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, in the struggle against reaction and imperialism and hopes for the prosperity and development of the new society in Afghanistan and the strengthening of relations between the people of the two countries.

TWO 'TERRORISTS' SURRENDER IN BADAKHSHAN PROVINCE

LD211840 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Two members of a terrorist gang, after spreading fear and (?working for) the mean conspiracies and aims of the inhuman terrorist bands under the orders of world imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and who were engaged in murder against our people and killing children [words indistinct] yesterday came to the subdistrict of Bahrak in the Province of Badakhshan and gave themselves up to the security authorities of that province.

A source of Bahrak subdistrict added that the said persons are (Mulah Mohammad Yousuf), resident of the village of (Zahrin) and (Mulah Nazar Mohammad), resident or the village of (Kochdemul). (?Carrying) American arms and 57 rounds of ammunition, they gave themselves up to the security authority and condemned the destructive and inhuman acts of the professional killers and expressed their total support for the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

SECURITY FORCES KILL FOUR IN CHAKMANI CLASH

LD211745 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] A BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Gardez, the capital of Paktia, that in an encounter in Chakmani between the security resistance forces, in cooperation with members of the Democratic Youth Organisation of Afghanistan, and a group of reactionary elements who had been sent to the Patan area of that district, 4 of the attackers were killed and 14 others injured.

THREE 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' CAPTURED WITH U.S. ARMS

LD211740 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] A source from Baghlan Province reports that three traitorous counterrevolutionaries who were trying to carry an amount of American arms, including 1,380 rounds of ammunition, from the village of (Jadokhord) in central Baghlan to the city of Mazar-e Sharif have been captured owing to the investigations of security and party forces. The case is under investigation.

Captured Arms

LD211512 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign and local journalists this morning visited the exhibition of arms captured from counterrevolutionary elements in the Jashen area, to the east of Kabul.

Shafiq, member of the international relations commission of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, spoke about the liberating Sawr Revolution and its antifeudal and anticapitalist characteristics. Later, a statement of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government regarding terrorist interference in the affairs of our country and their condemnation was read by a member of the information department of the Foreign Ministry.

Present at the exhibition were some directors of publications of the Ministry of Information and Culture and various cultural and military attaches of embassies in Kabul. A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that various arms made in the United States, Britain, the FRG, China, Pakistan and Egypt, which were given to the enemies of the Afghan revolution to be used against our toiling people, were on display at the exhibition.

These arms include: American and British machineguns; various American heavy antiaircraft machineguns; British Sten guns; pistols; American machineguns with Iranian markings; automatic pistols; American (?Kurt) automatic pistols; British R.F.I. machineguns; 10-round rifles; Pakistani hunting pistols and rifles; Brno five-round rifles; Pakistani (?Lamas) hunting rifles; [word indistinct]; and various handgrenades, pistols and ammunition.

KABUL SCHOOLS REOPEN; MOSCOW ENVOY TO BE NAMED

BK191602 Hong Kong AFP in English 1557 GMT 19 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 19 Aug (AFP)--Schools in Kabul reopened on Saturday [16 August] after being closed for nearly a month outside the normal holiday period, a diplomatic source said here today.

Universities remained closed, however, and the students were told they could not return for at least a month, the source said.

School holidays normally take place in December and January in Afghanistan, but the government decided to close all schools and universities at the end of July, affirming that the students could not stand the summer heat.

The decision followed disturbances and a boycott of classes in Kabul schools, a diplomatic source said at the time.

Meanwhile, the Afghan Government was today reported to be on the verge of appointing charges d'affaires in Islamabad, Moscow and Havana. Pakistan does not recognise the government of Babrak Karmal, and since it took power the Afghan Embassy here has been run by a consul.

Diplomats here were surprised that Afghanistan would be represented in Moscow by a simple charge d'affaires as opposed to an ambassador.

PRC TEAM ARRIVES IN DACCA TO DISCUSS FERTILIZER PROJECT

BK211337 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] A 10-member Chinese technical team arrived in Dacca today for finalizing the discussions regarding the setting up of a fertilizer factory at Ghorasal with Chinese assistance. The team is led by vice president of China's national chemical construction corporation (Li Chenha).

Talking to newsmen at the airport, (Li) said that he will discuss about the starting the construction of the project with the chairman of the Bangladesh chemical industrial corporation. He said the construction of the factory reflects the very friendly relations between Bangladesh and China.

China will provide the foreign exchange components, technical knowhow, plant machinery and the supervisory service for the 1.8 billion taka factory.

The fertilizer factory, ground work of which has already been started, will have an annual capacity to produce 110,000 tons of urea and 60,000 tons of synthetic ammonia using natural gas as raw material.

BURMESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 21 AUG

BK211223 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1205 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister of Burma Tin Ohn arrived in Dacca today on a 4-day visit. Tin Ohn told newsmen at the airport that the purpose of his visit is to finalize the draft agreement for the border ground rules between his country and Bangladesh.

Describing the relations between the two countries as excellent, the Burmese deputy foreign minister said various aspects of bilateral relations will be discussed during the talks beginning tomorrow morning.

MINISTER DENIES FOREGOING CLAIM TO CONTESTED ISLAND

BK220743 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Mohammed Shamsul Haq has denied allegations that Bangladesh has surrendered its claim on the new island of South Talpatti, he said the matter is still under negotiations with the Indian Government.

The foreign minister was commenting on a statement made recently in Dacca by a former navy chief. He said the Bangladesh position has consistently been in favor of peacefully settling the issue through friendly negotiations.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS

For the text of the greetings, carried by PRAVDA, from Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers, to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on India's Independence Day, see the 21 August South Asia section of the Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SPOKESMAN REPORTS RETURN OF SOLDIERS BY PRC

BK201615 Delhi Domestic Service in Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] An Indian Army detachment of 40 men on a routine familiarization patrol within Sikkim had inadvertently strayed into Chinese territory due to very bad weather on the 7th of this month. They returned today.

An official spokesman told newsmen in New Delhi today that the Chinese Foreign Ministry informed the Indian Embassy on the very next day that their authorities have located an Indian Army detachment in the Yatug district of Tibet.

The External Affairs Ministry immediately contacted the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi and requested the return of the personnel. The Chinese Government agreed to do so.

The spokesman said that all the men are in good health. He said the amicable manner in which this incident has been resolved is greatly appreciated.

PRIME MINISTER GANDHI WARNS AGAINST 'RUMORMONGERING'

BK201025 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi has called upon the people to scotch the insidious trading of false rumors. Inaugurating the fourth joint conference of state representatives and directors of the National Cadet Corps [NCC] in New Delhi today, she pointed out that rumormongering is the biggest weapon the enemy can use to demoralize a nation.

The prime minister said that unity and discipline are the need of the hour in our country. The NCC, which has this motto, can make valuable contribution not only in achieving this but also in developing national integration and character building.

Mrs Gandhi said that in a model nation everyone must have defense consciousness. The NCC is an important link between the defense and the educational system. Mrs Gandhi stressed the need for imparting adventurous training to encourage the youth to participate in the NCC. Such training will contribute toward physical fitness and moulding of character and help develop a more complete personality in the youth of the country. The prime minister commended the mountaineering expeditions of boys and girls and appreciated girls taking a leading role in all the adventurous activities.

The conference is being attended by the educational secretaries of the states and senior officers of the Ministries of Defense and Education and also of the NCC.

Minister of State for Defense CPN Singh said that permanent commissions have been granted to a large number of regular NCC officers and their promotional avenues are widened.

Director General of the NCC Maj Gen Mathew Thomas said that greater emphasis is being laid on adventure and leadership training of cadets.

EDITORIAL URGES HAQ TO NEGOTIATE WITH KABUL

BK210650 Delhi NATIONAL HERALD in English 12 Aug 80 p 7

[Editorial: "Kabul's Offer"]

[Text] It is perhaps General Ziaul Haq's confidence in Islamic solidarity that has led him to turn down the Afghan Government's offer to hold direct bilateral talks with Pakistan. Kabul has refused to talk to the three-man Islamic negotiation committee and its offer to hold direct talks could have led to some sort of settlement. If General Zia is really anxious to reach an agreement it would not have been difficult to persuade the other Islamic states to let Pakistan take the lead in negotiating, particularly since the alternative does not appear feasible. Islamabad's decision to stick to the procedure laid down by the Islamic summit clearly shows that it is not in a hurry to sort out the Afghan problem. If Islamabad is genuinely anxious to resolve the Afghan crisis, it will have to make some basic concessions. First, it will have to prevent the Afghan guerrillas from using Pakistan as a sanctuary and a rear base. Second, it will have to stop the passage of arms through Pakistan to the rebels. General Zia cannot expect the Afghan Government to take his protestations of sincerity seriously until he takes measures to ensure the strictest neutrality of his country in what is essentially a civil war.

There are reasons why Pakistan should pursue a more reasonable policy and enter into bilateral negotiations. If the fighting in Afghanistan escalates, there must be raids on the guerrilla bases inside Pakistan. Thus Soviet forces assisting the Afghan Government might claim the right of pursuit, as the Americans did in Vietnam, and Pakistan might be drawn into the conflict. Moreover, the refugees will become increasingly burdensome and impose a strain on the Pakistan economy. It is unlikely that the Islamic countries will come to Pakistan's assistance in any of these eventualities. It will, therefore, be in the interest of Islamabad to defuse the crisis.

SHOOT-ON-SIGHT ORDERS ISSUED IN ALLAHABAD

BK220852 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] The situation in Allahabad is officially reported to be under control though tense. The district magistrate told newsmen today that patrolling in the town has been intensified. Magistrates today moved in the town warning that rioters using firearms, committing arson and looting will be shot on sight. Agency reports say that miscreants threw countrymade arms and fired at the patrolling forces at many points in the old city last night. Indefinite curfew covering the entire old city is to continue. Meanwhile, the death toll in yesterday's violence in the town has gone up to six with the recovery of one more body.

The situation in Moradabad, Sambhal, Bareilly and Aligarh is reported to be peaceful. The curfew in these towns was further relaxed this morning in view of the improved situation. No untoward incident has been reported so far. In Delhi, curfew has been lifted for 2 hours in the affected areas from 1230 to 1430 today to enable people to offer Friday prayers. The relaxation is in addition to that given for 5 hours in two chunks daily. People offer prayers at various mosques. As a precautionary measure the authorities had made adquate security arrangements.

REACTION TO 'ANTI-MUSLIM FRENZY' IN INDIA NOTED

BK201642 Hong Kong AFP in English 1630 GMT 20 Aug 80

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Aug (AFP)--The Pakistan branch of the World Islamic League today called for a "prayer day" on Friday for the protection of the Muslim minority in India facing "genocide and atrocities of Hindu communalists."

In a statement from Lahore, the organisation appealed to Moslems to pay "homage to the martyrs of anti-Muslim frenzy" in India.

Meanwhile the official ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN news agency (AFP) today reported that leaders of public opinion and political organisations condemning the killing of Indian Moslems have asked the Islamic world to "take serious note of the grave situation faced by helpless Indian Muslims."

"No minority can provoke the majority," APP quoted them as saying and repudiated the allegation that Muslims were armed during prayers. It quoted the country's politicians and intellectuals as demanding the world community to "strongly protest against the large scale massacre" of Muslims in India.

AFGHAN REFUGEES FANNING OUT FROM CAMPS

WA211011 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 20 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Islamabad, July 29--A large number of Afghan refugees, hitherto living in camps located in various parts of the NWFP [North-West Frontier Province] have started shifting to Murree Hills.

The migration of these people is a direct result of, perhaps, scorching heat or search for job opportunities in Muree during the season.

Some refugees have brought their tents along with them and have settled down from Tret to Nathiagali. Some of them told THE MUSLIM that living in a camp like Aza Kael for a long period of time was not only "boring" but was also without any economic proposition. Some were, however, of the opinion that getting small jobs in the NWFP was not a big problem but just living in one camp was indeed "boring". They further stated that in Murree areas the authorities and the local people did not object to their living.

At the same time Pakistani authorities have put no restriction over those migrating to the hills. They move freely in the NWFP as well as in Murree-Nathiagali Area.

The tent-villages of the refugees are also seen around Abbottabad and on the Abbottabad-Nathiagali road.

Refugee Count

WA211256 Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 8 Aug 80 p 2

[Text] Islamabad, 6 Aug (NAB/REUTER)--There are now about 971,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan registered by the authorities, it was officially announced here today.

An official statement said the average influx of Afghan refugees into Pakistan was 40,000 a month, many of whom were staying with their relations and had not registered with the authorities.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS FIVE HOSTAGES KILLED WHILE ESCAPING

NC220657 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 22 Aug 80

[Text] Arab diplomatic sources in Beirut have stated that five of the U.S. hostages in Tehran have been killed. The sources added that the hostages were killed when they tried to escape after having managed to make an opening in one of the walls and climbed to the embassy's fence, where the Muslim students shot them.

AFP Report on Denial

BK220926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 22 August 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 22 (AFP)--A report today that five American hostages had been killed while trying to escape from the U.S. Embassy here was denied by the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

That report, by a Lebanese radio station, was "completely false", the ministry spokesman said.

The Islamic militants who have held 50 hostages since Nov. 4, refused to comment. They recalled that their recent policy has been to "give no information whatever on the hostages."

No Tehran Radio Report

WA221135 [Editorial Report] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian and Tehran International Service in Arabic as of 1120 GMT on 22 August had not been heard to mention an attempted escape by hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

CAPUCCI 'PROBABLY' TO DEAL WITH U.S. HOSTAGE ISSUE

AU211944 Rome ANSA in English 1935 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Castelgandolfo, August 21 (ANSA)--Archbishop Hilarion Capucci reported to the pope here today about his recent moves in Iran to secure assurances for Catholic schools and missionaries in the Near Eastern nation.

Capucci, who has the title of apostolic visitor for Greek Catholics in Europe, also briefed John Paul II about the Iranian students arrested in Italy at a demonstration in St. Peter's Square August 8 and released earlier this week.

He delivered a letter from the students addressed to the pope as "a spiritual and human leader", which voiced admiration for the head of the Roman Catholic Church and urged him to take steps to influence "the major problems besetting mankind."

Capucci told newsmen here today that his forty-minute audience with the pope was "very friendly" and that he had found the church leader to be "very well informed about Iranian and international events."

John Paul reportedly complimented Capucci for his success in settling the Iranian students affair in Rome. The students were arrested and sent off to jail because they refused to disclose their identity to Italian police. The Greek Catholic churchman convinced the students to reveal their names to authorities this week and they were immediately released.

The bishop reported that the pope promised to study the letter delivered to him today from the Iranian students and to discuss it at his next meeting with Capucci.

According to Capucci, the pope discussed several world issues with him today, especially the Middle East.

The pontiff was quoted as saying that he was "very worried" about Lebanon and that a settlement of the civil strife in that country had to come from the Lebanese people themselves, with an agreement between the various religious and ethnic groupings there.

Capucci will be going back to Tehran Saturday. He said he would like to hold a press conference prior to his departure at the airport.

The Greek Catholic bishop admitted that he would probably deal with the American hostage issue in his forthcoming talks with Iranian leaders.

TEHRAN REPORTS EXPULSION OF SOVIET 'SPY'

JN211823 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Rasht on the Caspian Sea today told the evening newspaper ETTELA'AT that a Soviet spy called (Klashnikov), who had links with leftist groups, has been arrested and expelled from Iran.

In another development, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards in Rasht referred to the existence of a bright object over Bandar [name indistinct]. This object was sighted several times [words indistinct] a spy satellite [words indistinct].

PAPER REPORTS 50,000 EGYPTIAN TROOPS IN IRAQ

JN211944 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1820 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Under the headline "Stationing of 53,000 Egyptian Soldiers on Iraqi Territory To Confront the Islamic Revolution in Iran and Attack Syria," the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI cites its correspondent in Damascus as saying that political observers in the Syrian capital and in other Arab countries are watching the huge troop movements of the Iraqi Ba'thist regime with great anxiety. According to these observers, approximately 53,000 Egyptian soldiers have been stationed in Iraq for some time. These observers note that the stationing of these Egyptian troops took place after the treacherous Camp David agreements and are regarded as a significant move in the regional arena. The paper points to agent Saddam Husayn's latest visits to Riyadh, to his talks with Saudi officials, to the increasing visits U.S. military and (?security) officials pay to Saudi Arabia [words indistinct] the occupied territories [words indistinct].

Citing its correspondent in Damascus, JOMHURI-YE ESIAMI adds that the purpose of the political (?initiative) to which some Arab countries, agents of the United States, have resorted is to force Syria into the treacherous Camp David agreements.

The JOMHURI-YE ESIAMI correspondent adds that if Syria were to sign these agreements, overt talks between Jordan and the Zionist government would become possible and part of southern Lebanon could be annexed to the Zionist state. [Words indistinct] conclusion of a security treaty among countries in the area with the participation of the United States and the Zionist enemy.

Citing its correspondent, JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI stresses that the main objective of concluding such a treaty [words indistinct] and begin simultaneous disinformation and military attacks against the Islamic Revolution in Iran and the other Islamic liberation movements [words indistinct] exposes the security of the Middle East, particularly Syria [words indistinct].

DISAGREEMENT OVER MINISTERS DELAYS NEW CABINET FORMATION

NC211230 Paris AFP in English 1217 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, Aug 21 (AFP)--Disagreement over the choice of ministers is behind the delay in announcing the new Iranian Cabinet, a spokesman for the office of Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr told the newspaper ETTELA'AT today. The new prime minister, Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, had said he planned to announce his Cabinet today. The spokesman also blamed the delay on there not being a public session of parliament. No public session is planned before Sunday.

RAJA'I READY TO INTRODUCE CABINET TO MAJLES

LD211844 Tehran in English to Europe 1830 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] The public relations office of the Prime Ministry, in a contact with the PARS NEWS AGENCY, reports that Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has expressed his readiness in writing to introduce members of the Cabinet today to the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran.

MONTAZERI MEETS KHOMEYNI, WANTS REFORMED SPECIALISTS SAVED

LD211748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, the senior jurisconsult, met and conferred this evening with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent following the meeting, his Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri said: Following a long period during which I had not managed to meet with the imam, I talked with him today about several issues. Among the issues that I brought up, and on which he did not have an opposing view, was the purge which is presently being enforced in public offices. This is, of course, a good thing and must be carried out. People who were devoted to the former regime and collaborated with it must be purged. However, the authorities who are in charge of the purge and the cleanup will take note, for example, and in view of the fact that we are short 20,000 doctors in Iran--especially of specialists in various fields--that there might be a doctor who is a specialist in a particular field in which Iran has a shortage and who was engaged in the medical profession in the past. You can assume that somewhere he has a photograph, medal or other momento from the past. But after the revolution, his work has been so outstanding that he has done nothing but engage in his medical profession and never collaborated with groups which are against the revolution and instigating conspiracies. Such a person must be viewed as having committed a sin in the past but is now totally engaged in his profession and is not collaborating with or conspiring in the counter-revolution. The country needs such individuals and if such a doctor is purged we will lose a precious individual.

BANI-SADR VISITS KERMAN, SPEAKS ON SECURITY

LD211148 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Excerpts] We start the midday news bulletin of the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran with a telephone report by a special correspondent of the president's office concerning the visit to Kerman by Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country.

This morning, Dr Seyyd Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, accompanied by some of the deputies of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, left Tehran for Kerman in order to visit Kerman and a few other cities. The deputies from Kerman, Sirjan, Gonabad, Tabas, Ferdows, Khash, Torbat-e Jam and Qayen, and the president's cultural and judicial advisers, are accompanying the president. The president will visit the above-mentioned towns.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Ja'afari, the representative of the imam in Kerman, welcomed the president on his arrival and congratulated him on the appointment of Raja'i as prime minister, this being a suitable appointment. He then added: The Muslim people of Kerman ask you to act as soon as possible on the issue of security. The second point is that you should try to create unity, cooperation and a spirit of amity in the Islamic society. The third point is that you should eradicate unemployment from this beloved country. Then the shouts of "Bani-Sadr, Bani-Sadr, we will support you," filled the stadium. The people also shouted: "Bani-Sadr, Bani-Sadr, may God protect you."

Then, the president spoke to the people of Herman. First, he asked the people to pray for the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, especially the martyrs of Gach Saran. Then the president said: I am happy to be in Kerman for the third time. I am also happy that the people of Kerman, like the sky of Kerman, have pure and clear hearts. I hope Kerman Province will strive for progress, work and reconstruction. The problems which our country is facing are nearly the same everywhere. During my few hours stay in Khorramabad and Borujerd, the people gave me 990 letters. Fifty-six percent of the letters concern economic problems.

Continuing his speech, the president said: Another important problem is the problem of security. In my view, the issue of security should be resolved only through the application of law and not through the imposition of force. If we wish to resolve the issue of security through force, our revolution will meet the same fate as other revolutions. There is another solution to the security issue, namely that instead of using violence and force we should go everywhere and create a revolutionary and Islamic order through the exchange of information, free discussion and informing the people, establishing Islamic brotherhood and fraternity everywhere so that through awareness and understanding the society will not need to resort to force and destructive methods. If this method succeeds, then our first Islamic Revolution in contemporary history, or rather in the history of the world, will have achieved success.

Concerning economic issues, the president referred to the reopening of factories and said:

Reopening the factories means we have to be present everywhere and initiate action. Then we will not be able to see to other fundamental issues of the country. It is the duty of each one of you to act appropriately here.

Continuing his speech, the president said: In today's Iran the health of our endeavors depends on the people being informed of the true facts of the country without any censorship, so that we can provide all the vital needs of the country. So far as I am concerned, I am determined that we will be able to build the country through fundamental changes, which I believe are not possible without proper planning.

At the end of his speech, the president referred to the role of spirituality and said: In order to solve the problems of the country, we need an all-round program. The establishment of an Islamic Government will not be possible except through a program. (?Spirituality) is one of the most fundamental conditions for the implementation of a comprehensive program, a spirituality which is based on awareness, brotherhood and mutual understanding.

Finally, the president referred to the establishment of an institute for scientific and technological research and asked the experts and young people to engage in construction, invention and creativity through joining this newly established institute so that we can build a prosperous and independent Iran free from foreign domination.

After delivering the speech Mr Bani-Sadr went to the governorate general of Kerman. It is planned that he will visit the coal mines of Kerman this afternoon.

MAJLES DEPUTY INTERVIEWED ON STRUGGLE AGAINST FEUDALISM, U.S.

LD211601 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 18 Aug 80 p 8

[KEYHAN correspondent exclusive interview with Majid Ansari, Majles deputy for Zarand: "Our War With America Is a Permanent One"]

[Excerpts] Feudalism

[Question] What is your view on the question of feudalism, particularly in connection with what the Province of Fars has suffered in the way of unrest and disturbances?

[Answer] As regards the main issue--namely that of the feudalists, the khans, the group of exploiters who have always existed in Iran--my view is that they should be eliminated. They have no place under an Islamic Government and in an Islamic regime, this is clear. The economic and social aspects of Islamic religious law can never accommodate exploitation, in whatever form, and it does not serve to remedy our ills when our guards go and arrest four of them [as published] then four state officials threaten them [the guards] and the Khans are released with proceedings then being taken against the guards. As the imam has a said: "How much longer are we to witness guards being killed?"

The remedyis for the Islamic Consultative Assembly to clarify the Islamic economic plan soon, particularly the question of land and land tenure.

When this plan has been clarified, (if it is an Islamic plan,) the roots of feudalism and the khanate system will be extirpated. The Majles should approve the plan and submit it to that revolutionary government for which it voted and should ask for its careful implementation.

When the plan reaches this stage of implementation these khans will of course either yield, in accordance with the law, and cease their exploitation--and it is right that this should happen--or if we see them evading this duty, we shall be wise to them. It is the Majles which passes laws and lays down precisely the duties of each person. It is in the Islamic Conslutative Assembly that a minister or ministry is censured immediately if he compromises, but since at present there are no safeguards, when that unfortunate guard goes and arrests a khan, an official comes along and says that there is no reason for this and that the guards are acting arbitrarily.

[Question] Successive plots are being hatched by America. In your view, on which forces in Iran does America rely in order to form these plots?

[Answer] Given its imperialist nature, America is always plotting so it might at some time pull the line of the imam and our revolution towards compromise. Our war with America is a permanent one.

However, the existence of counterrevolutionaries is a reality which encourages America to stage coups.

These elements exist in the army. There are numerous elements subservient [to America] and the army must undergo a thorough purge. Although we approve of the army as a whole and it must continue to exist, [we know that] Savakists who were crushed after the revolution have regrettably been strengthened by certain officials.

It is the leftists who have been harmed by this revolution, whose interests have been endangered in some way and who cannot maintain those besmirched materialist ideologies. The imam has described them as "American leftist groups subservient to East and West with deviationist, leftist ideologies" and even as "leftist pseudo-Muslims, who in practice have joined with them and adopted hypocritical policies."

They are all lackeys who have started to weaken the leadership of the Islamic Republic and given America hope. It is clear as to how we should treat them: We should stand up to plotters firmly.

[Question] Can the shah's death affect the American hostages issue?

[Answer] The issue of the shah's death is one matter; this has now occurred. But more important than the shah's death, there are other things which are taking place in America today that are related to the matter you raise. The shah's death was something which could be foreseen from the outset, and we were certain that America would not hand the shah over, since to do this would have been to hand over the very evidence of America's crimes and would have disgraced all those heads of state who supported the shah. From the outset, we knew that America was up to something, [and aiming to secure] the release of the hostages, and that if they were not freed, America would in the last resort kill the shah. Personally, I think that it is very unlikely that the shah died of natural causes, especially when we see how America waited until the Majles was convened, and carried out this act [presumably killed the shah] just before a decision was to be made, hoping that the Majles would act leniently. The shah's death in itself means nothing to us; it is an ordinary matter. The point now is that we shall not deviate in any way as regards the hostages. So the shah is dead; well and good. There is still his wealth and his close relations, who are plotting against the revolution today. For the sake of Islamic ethics and regulations, we are prepared to act leniently if they send back the shah's close relations, who are conspiring, together with all the nation's wealth he stole and deposited in foreign banks. We shall grant one degree of mitigation and release the hostages. Failing this, the Islamic Consultative Assembly will stand firm and will, God willing, debate the question of the hostages and their trial, and make an expedient decision in this regard.

However, as for the problems I referred to--that is, the events taking place in America, which are more important than the death of the shah--when we look at these Americans, who claim to support human rights and democracy, we see that their democracy means club-wielding when it is in their interests.

They are now engaging in more despicable acts toward our students.

In America, when a group supporting the shah and Bakhtiar--these fugitive traitors, these thieves--wishes to demonstrate, 800 policemen protect 300 of them, but when 2,000 of our students wish to demonstrate in favor of Islam, the American police mount a vicious attack on them, just like the Nazis; they beat and torture them. And this is how, perhaps, given the manner of treatment by America, some of them are martyred. At any rate, the issue is that the Iranian nation must prepare itself for the struggle against America. The nation should not wait for us to give the hostages back so that America can then come and kiss and make up; this is not the question.

If we fall back, America will advance. God willing, our struggle with America will continue until such time as the world is freed from the domination of American rule and that of every other superpower.

[Question] You have indicated that if America returned the shah's wealth we would free the hostages; do you not think that the return of the hostages would negate the very issue you mention, namely that of our struggle with America being an on-going one?

[Answer] Today America itself has tried to portray the hostages as the principal issue, which is not the case. It is an incidental problem, and our position is clear--if we hand back the hostages this would destroy the background to the issue. Suppose they keep their promise and we give them back the hostages; in that case we shall have won. If America yields to what we say we shall have advanced by one step; then we must attack, and attack again.

Today, America is holding hostage Palestine, Jerusalem, and the Middle East; they are exploiting all the Islamic nations of the world, and since we are Muslims we must struggle to save them. When we fight for the liberation of Palestine, we are fighting America; when we help the Muslim front in the Philippines, in Eritrea, and other liberation movements, we are fighting America. It is not just a question of the hostages.

[Question] What do you think of the students following the imam's line and should the exposures continue?

[Answer] I support the students 100 percent. The imam has given his support, and in truth they are the leaders of the second [stage of the] revolution. Although much has been done by the authorities to weaken them, the exposures are not exclusively made by them. The whole nation should act in accordance with the principle of "commanding what is enjoined and forbidding what is prohibited". The period which the nation is now passing through is one stage of this. They really should expose subservience [to foreign countries] on the part of individuals and disclose whatever evidence they have on anyone. Of course, in doing this, they should consider the interests of the revolution, since it may be that the matter is truly well worth exposing. But today, when something is discussed in the community, more basic questions are forgotten.

RADIO IRAN SAYS CHRISTIANS, CLERGY BEING EXPELLED

NC211504 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] Officials of the Islamic Republic have expelled the Irish bishop, William Warden, who had been living in Iran for the past 18 years. Alfredo Piccioni, a former Italian priest who had served the Catholic Church in Iran for the past 26 years, was also expelled.

Bani-Sadr, the Islamic president, has issued orders on the expulsion of all foreign Christians, as well as on the closure of their schools.

The pope's special envoy, Cardinal Capucci, expressed hopes after his talks with Khomeyni and Bani-Sadr that the Islamic Republic will not harm the religious minorities in Iran.

RADIO IRAN DENOUNCES REGIME JAMMING OF PROGRAMS

NC211525 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Khomeyni, the uneducated and many-faced mullah, claims that he is the deputy of the imam. He claims that he is an imam. He claims that his voice, like that of the prophets, is the voice of God and of justice. What impudence!

O Khomeyni, you who claim to be an imam, and you, O hypocrites, who have gathered around him and praise him; you who claim that God is with you and that Khomeyni is the imam of the present age; why are you so afraid? Why do you fear the voice of Radio Iran? Why do you, who speak of Islam and of God, not use the divine power which you claim to have? Why have you resorted to Western technology in order to silence the voice of Radio Iran? You, O liars and impostors, why have you resorted to the same West which you insult and abuse every day? Liars and impostors, why do you not use chants and prayers instead of jamming?

FVOI CLAIMS REGIME INTENDS TO CRUSH QASHQA'IS

NC211635 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] As we announced in our previous newscasts, following the offensive against the brave Kurds, the noble tribes of Azarbayjan, Khuzestan and Baluchestan, the Khomeyni-Khalkhali regime is now preparing an attack against the Qashqa'i brothers.

Reports on the attack by the mercenary revolutionary guards against the brave Qashqa'i tribe were denied by the propaganda network and lie-disseminating media of radio Khomeyni; however, (?following our reports), Tehran newspapers reported on the possibility of an offensive against the Qashqa'i tribes.

According to reliable reports from the Fars and Kohkiluyeh va Voyer Ahmad regions, thousands of the members of the brave tribes of these regions who have left their localities because of the oppressions and cruelties of the revolution guards, have now taken up positions in the mountains and refuges in order to be able to defend themselves and their homeland which is facing [word indistinct] danger and to join other patriotic Iranian groups in saving the country from the (?grave) danger which it is facing.

Throughout history the Qashqa'i tribes, like the struggling and brave Kurds, the (?heroic) Azarbayjanis, and the patriotic Baluchis, have always been strong defenders of Iran's independence and territorial integrity and have bravely risen together with other national and racial groups to wage a war in critical moments and [word indistinct] of the country.

OIL MINISTER REVEALS OIL INCOME FIGURES

LD211728 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Aug 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY report, Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar announced today that during the period from 23 July to 22 August the Islamic Republic's oil revenues from its export totalled $808.1 million, or 5,68 million rials. He added: On the average, oil revenues from exports amounted to $26 million per day.

The oil minister said: The sale of oil was in general in free foreign currency; no barter transaction was involved. He continued, saying: Consequently, during the period from mid-March to mid-August 1980, oil revenues totaled $6,013,530,000.

Mo'infar said: At present, the daily oil production is 1.7 million barrels, of which 1 million barrels are refined in domestic refineries and the rest exported in the form of crude oil. He added: Considering the export of refinery byproducts, which totals around 300,000 barrels per day, our exports at present, whether in the form of crude oil or byproducts, amount to around 1 million barrels per day. The oil minister added: The total oil revenues for 1980 should reach around $13 billion, which is $10 billion below the predicted amount in the general budget. He continued: The $13 billion obtained from the export of oil is more than the foreign currency needed by the country to import goods. The plan and budget organization has also earmarked this amount, the $13 billion, in its current emergency budget.

BANK STOCKHOLDERS TO BE PARTIALLY COMPENSATED

WA221212 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Aug 80 p 4

[Text] The director of the Central Bank of Iran, Mr 'Ali Reza Nobari, has announced during a press conference that the Iranian and foreign stockholders of the 30 banks and financial institutions that were nationalized last year will be compensated in the amount of $850 million. He specified that the foreign assets, estimated at $130 million, will be compensated at a rate of $30 to $40 million. The Iranian stockholders who fled the country after the departure of the shah or who have been condemned by revolutionary tribunals are excluded from this measure.

The compensations have been computed on the basis of the profits and losses of these institutions as of the date of their nationalization, 7 June 1979. Their accumulated assets have increased by now to $2.2 billion, and their reserves to $230 million. Nevertheless, according to the Central Bank of Iran, their losses have risen to $2.6 billion.

Mr Nobari added that the stockholders of 17 other financial institutions will not have any right to compensation since they have suffered heavy consecutive losses due to bad management and high-risk loans. The director of the Central Bank of Iran cited the case of the Bank of Iran and Japan, whose losses exceed $93 million above its capital and reserves.

According to the documents presented by Mr Nobari, the accounts of the French banks participating in the Ettebarat Bank (Credit Lyonnais and Banque Nationale de Paris--35 percent of the capital) and the Bank of Tehran (Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas--25 percent) are showing a positive balance.

NVOI ATTACKS U.S. INVOLVEMENT IN IRAN, AFGHANISTAN

TA211928 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 21 August carried two commentaries.

The first commentary was entitled: "The Country's Problems and the New Government." It said: Following the vote of confidence of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Mr Bani-Sadr, our homeland's president, issued a decree appointing Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i as prime minister. In this decree the president pointed out that solving the country's problems is not possible except by achieving unity and understanding among the forces committed to the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

In fact, any government which assumes power in the present sensitive conditions faces enormous problems in all spheres, including economic, political, social and cultural, and solving them is an immediate issue.

It should be remembered that a glorious revolution has taken place in our country. This revolution was carried out for the sake of fulfilling a deep and fundamental transformation in social, economic and cultural spheres, a revolution for the sake of changing the attitudes toward all vital problems of life. The meaning of this view is that a society which has inherited all the shortcomings, corruption and crimes of the former bloodthirsty and despised regime cannot be administered by old and wornout standards and criteria, and cannot be led toward progress. Ending the problems inherited from the former era needs new, fundamental and revolutionary standards and criteria, and also individuals who are revolutionary and decisive.

In conditions when the counterrevolution is engaged, with all powers, in plots and provocations to overthrow the system of our Islamic Republic, when wild U.S. imperialism does not refrain from carrying out any plot and aggression against Iran, and when the country is facing various social and economic problems, in such circumstances only a government which is revolutionary in fact and in deed and which acts and thinks in a revolutionary manner can overcome these enormous problems.

The second commentary was entitled: "Independence Day--The Great National Festival of the Afghan Nation." It said: These days the people of Afghanistan are celebrating the anniversary of their country's independence. Nearly 60 years ago the Afghan nation ended the domination of British colonialism over its country. However, the turning point in the history of this nation was the overthrow of the hated monarchic regime and the establishment of the republican system. Following the Sawr Revolution the second stage of transformations in all vital aspects of the Afghan society started. It was these transformations which aroused the hostility of not only a handful of feudalists and capitalists, but also the hostility of their imperialist masters, especially the United States, against the national and democratic Government of Afghanistan. These elements began a large-scale subversive operation against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Moreover, from U.S. imperialism and the regimes of Ziaul Haq and the Saudis to the Chinese Maoists and the traitorous As-Sadat, all are engaged in military intervention and aggression against democratic Afghanistan.

It was in such sensitive moments for the Afghan people that the Soviet Government, in order to assist the Afghan Government in foiling the military aggressions and the plot of U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries, temporarily sent a number of its military units into this country.

U.S. imperialism and the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, who are the enemies of any deep social, economic and political reforms, and consequently the enemies of true and revolutionary Islam, falsely operate under the banner of supporting Islam in order to divert public opinion. It is obvious what kind of Islam the Ziaul Haqs, As-Sadats and the Saudis practice, those who are all in the service of the Carters.

All the attempts of U.S. imperialism and the military regime of Ziaul Haq and the Afghan counterrevolutionary mercenaries are to prevent the continuation of the deep social and revolutionary reforms in democratic Afghanistan. However, the attempt of these enemies of freedom is futile. The path which Afghanistan has taken is the path of true and revolutionary Islam, the path of the establishment of freedom, equality and respect for human rights. Our homeland's true and revolutionary forces wish the heroic Afghan nation further successes in the struggle to build a new society and to preserve its independence and national sovereignty.

BAKHTIAR LAMBASTS KHOMEYNI, PLANS RETURN

WA2100Z1 Lisbon O JORNAL in Portuguese 8-14 Aug 80 p V

[Interview by Pierre Blanchet]

[Text] The former prime minister of Iran, Shahpur Bakhtiar, told Pierre Blanchet his reasons for thinking the Khomeyni regime would fall soon.

Question: The members of the team that tried to kill him stated that they were sent by 'Arafat and the PLO. Do you believe that?

Answer: I was surprised to hear that the Palestinians were involved in the matter. When I was prime minister, I was the first one to have the courage to say that 'Arafat and the PLO could open offices in Tehran and to refuse to export petroleum to Israel. However, I am sure of one thing: They got the order and the money from Tehran.

Question: The Iranian authorities implicated you in the conspiracy of 9 July. Did you have contacts with the army?

Answer: They have already accused me of being implicated in five or six conspiracies, but I was not implicated in this one. I have never denied my contacts with the Iranian Army. What is an army? Civilians who wear a uniform. The military men have just as much right to speak as the others. There are in Iran young soldiers, in particular, who are nationalists and are discontent with Khomeyni's regime. Anyway, long before what they call a conspiracy was discovered, I was the target of the mullahs.

Question: Do you think a change is possible in the regime in Iran? By what means?

Answer: The number of dissatisfied people in Iran is growing. Nothing works in either national order, the economy, or public security. There is evidently the oil money which is distributed to the mullahs who, in turn, distribute it to the demonstrators. But this is not enough to sustain the country. Take note that Khomeyni has just stated: "We want Islam; we do not want democrats or nationalists. It is intolerable to mix Islam up with nationalism." How can this be sustained? Even the communist Tudeh Party of Iran has national sentiment. All Iranians have a national sentiment. How can they support a man who said "the three hundred soldiers who plotted should be executed." Is this the least punishment? It seems incredible. He speaks of "great Satans." He is the "great Satan," the incarnation of the devil.

Question: Don't you think all this will lead to a military coup d'etat?

Answer: Khomeyni is going to fall on account of the economic situation. When the money gives out, they will lose faith in him. A spark will be enough to destroy the system. We just left one dictatorship to go into another one: My task will be to prevent still another dictatorship. There will be a difficult period to live through. It would have been so simple, so human if on 22 February 1979 Khomeyni would have said: "Bakhtiar has left; he was a bad type, and we are going to remedy the situation...." Instead of this, a bunch of imbeciles has arisen. The greatest crime of Khomeyni was to have hypnotized the people who were not politically aware and were even uneducated, who just wanted to change everything and not use their power in an appropriate way.

Question: Is the question of republic of monarchy resolved?

Answer: This is a secondary matter. The main interest is the makeup of the regime. The problem of the shah as a person has been solved.

Question: Do you think that the fall of the Pahlavis was definitely caused by the great popular demonstrations in Tehran?

Answer: Unfortunately, these demonstrations are not taking place today. The state of the country's economy is such and its prospects are so bad that anything can happen. So the Iranians can expect to face all possibilities.

Question: Would you be willing to present yourself as a person who could achieve a greater consensus among the people?

Answer: I think that the time for demagogy has passed. The future government should not base itself on slogans, but on management and labor ideas, not just dividing up the national income. Is there a man present to realize these ideas? Why not? There is no one among the mullahs. I was one of the rare persons who said "no" to the shah. I prepared the revolution more and before Mr Khomeyni did. When he started talking nonsense about what women should do and the rural properties of the great landholders, I had been in jail five times. Today, I am saying "no" to Khomeyni.

Question: Are you willing to dispense with alliances?

Answer: I am a man of the left-center. I am not a communist or a reactionary. My cause, as I have always said, is social democracy. At present to save Iran, it is necessary to make alliances with some persons on the right and some on the left. There are two conditions for this: Those on the right must not be corrupt or hated by the people, and those on the left must not have ties with Moscow.

Question: Many accuse you of being pro-American, pro-West.

Answer: I have the honor of having another culture in addition to my native one--that is, the Western culture. It is an enrichment. No one can blame Nehru for having known how to speak and write English when he was fighting for the independence of India. The Americans began supporting the shah a long time ago. Afterward, they supported Khomeyni, due to fear of the communists. I do not owe the Americans anything. When we have the national feeling, we can conciliate the interests of our country and the West--most of all in trying to protect mutual interests.

Question: Last year, you said you would return to Iran in a few months. What do you think about this today?

Answer: I thought and said that the Khomeyni regime would disappear in six months. I could have been off for some months, but I did not think for a whole year. Khomeyni would never have lasted so long without money and a certain amount of complicity, till now, of the Westerners. The mysterious Islam Garaudy talks about does not exist. In comparison, how can a man who claims to have found a divine truth and is determined to apply it in one way or another not want to discuss it with anyone who knows the truth? I cannot accept a regime that turns men into machines and orders them to shoot people for lack of respect for religion. All the abysmal stupidity of this coterie and all the present chaos were necessary for the West to understand that those individuals are intolerable. In France, they appointed a certain "Mr Animals" who sent Giscard a memorandum about mistreated animals. Now they are talking on TV and radio about the executions in Iran as they would about a weather report. This cannot go on.

MAJLES DEPUTY RESIGNS DUE TO INTIMIDATION

WA200003 Tehran TIMES in English 28 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--A Majles deputy has resigned in protest against intimidation which has according to him become a common practice in this "supposedly Islamic assembly."

Hojjat ol-Eslam Anvari resigned last Thursday in protest against what he called "an atmosphere of fear and intimidation against those deputies who want to speak their minds."

In an exclusive interview with the Persian language daily KEYHAN published yesterday, he said such an atmosphere was unIslamic and contrary to the views of Imam Khomeyni, who has always stressed the freedom and independence of deputies.

"And let's not forget that the nation voted for us in order to be able to air its grievances through us, its deputies," he said.

Anvari further noted that since its establishment the Majles has been following a path which has made it more and more difficult "to regard this Majles as an Islamic one."

"What we have been witnessing," he continued, is the formation of small groups within the Majles who were extremely partisan "and look at things dogmatically."

He said these groups were behaving as though the Majles was their personal domain and every other deputy was irrelevant "and this is totally unacceptable to those who are dedicated to Islam."

"They are behaving as though they are the only true interpreters of Islam."

"The only true interpreter of who is Islamic and who is un-Islamic," Anvari pointed out, "is the nation."

He said unfounded judgements against other people was totally unIslamic and so unacceptable.

"We should never forget," he said, "that for Islam the end does not justify the means. And that is a principle which should never be forgotten by those who claim to be real Muslims."

Anvari said that his political struggles under the former regime were evidence in favor of his opposition to un-Islamic principles "and I will continue to stick to that principle even in the present Majles."

IRAN WITHDRAWS ITS GOLD FROM WESTERN COUNTRIES

WA200001 Tehran TIMES in English 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] London--Iran repatriated about 30 tons of gold worth over 500 million dollars from Britain in the first half of this year and about half of it was transferred in June, the FINANCIAL TIMES reported yesterday.

Similar transfers were made from West Germany, France and possibly other Western countries, it said.

Iran was probably trying to get its gold to a safe place, fearing seizure as part of a Western plan to get the American hostages freed from Tehran, it suggested.

The paper was unable to say whether the bullion withdrawn from London was from a stock previously built up or was gold recently purchased on the London gold mart.

DANISH, TURKISH TV REPORTERS JAILED

WA200002 Tehran TIMES in English 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--Two television reporters, a Dane and a Turk, who were detained for questioning on Monday, have been taken to Tehran Evin Prison, a Danish diplomat said yesterday.

The diplomat said no charges against them had been made public. But earlier, the PARS NEWS AGENCY said some foreign reporters were suspected of cooperating with American television news agencies whose own representatives were expelled from Iran earlier this year.

The newsmen are Carl Sorensen of Danish television and Hami Sami of Turkey.

Three other journalists, working for British-based television news organizations, were arrested at about the same time by representatives of the Revolutionary Central Committee.

They were released after being held for less than 24 hours.

CULTURAL REVOLUTION TO CLOSE COLLEGES

WA210003 Tehran TIMES in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Tehran--University and college closures in Iran are likely to see a prolonged phase until the recently appointed Cultural Revolution Council is able to draw up its plans and coordinate the implementation of a new college and university system patterned on Islamic lines, according to the assessments revealed by spokesman for the council, Dr. Abdol Karim Souroush, in his interview reported by the PARS NEWS AGENCY yesterday.

Dr. Souroush has said that all universities and colleges in Iran will be closed during the first half of the forthcoming academic year, which will definitely mean that the institutions will stay closed for the next semester and a good part of the second which follows.

It is just possible that the medical universities and colleges may be permitted to continue on their old curricula from the beginning of the second semester, the cultural council spokesman said without giving any assurances.

The names of the 5 colleges and universities which will be closed down prior to the intended reorganization will be made public soon, he said.

A primary aim of the reorganization appears to be the decentralization the universities and colleges giving weightage to development of autonomous universities and colleges in the provinces, thus taking the load off the admissions to the Tehran university, which hitherto has been over concentrated.

A board comprised of 5 members--2 professors, 2 students and a financial expert--has been appointed to draw up the new plans and suggest the new structuring of universities and colleges in the provinces and the capital, after making a thorough probe into earlier and present administrations and academic studies in these, the cultural council spokesman said.

Souroush further said that recommendations would include a change in the content of curricula and text books aligned to Islamic concepts to be fitted into contemporary molds..

REVOLUTION CALLED SUCCESS IN OIL REFINERIES

WA210004 Tehran TIMES in English 29 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Tehran--In Iran's oil refineries, the revolution works.

The huge complex at Abadan is processing crude oil at full capacity of more than 600,000 barrels a day, Tehran refinery is processing more than 200,000 and a new complex at the central city of Esfahan is processing about 100,000.

Together with the production by refineries at Tabriz, Shiraz and Kermanshah, these make up a total of 1.15 million barrels a day, more than half of the country's crude oil output.

Iran's revolutionary government has cut national production in order to conserve oil, and wants to make more out of its most valuable resource by processing it in Iran instead of exporting it as crude.

Mohammad Taghi Rikhtegar, acting general manager of the Abadan complex, told REUTERS in Abadan: "It is natural that there should be an abnormal situation after a revolution. But the extraordinary cooperation of workers has made the refinery work very well."

Rikhtegar produced impressive figures to back his claim: In the Persian year which ended on March 20, average monthly output of the Abadan complex was 15.11 million barrels, and the average for the first two months of this year was 15.15 millions.

These figures, which work out at 503,000 and 505,000 barrels a day respectively, are despite the disruption at the time of the revolution, and a 2-month period straddling the 2 years in which pipeline explosions reduced supplies of crude to the refinery by 30 per cent.

One of the key units of the complex, the catalytic cracking unit or "catcracker," has completed nine weeks of routine overhaul and started up again last week. It was shut down for a month last year after a failure in its steam production plant, Rikhtegar said.

About 40 per cent of Abadan's output is in the form of fuel oils, which can be used as bunker fuels or for industrial purposes, such as in furnaces.

It can also be refined into lighter products, and Iran still has plans, laid before the revolution, to add equipment to the Abadan complex for this purpose. But the plans have been shelved until economic sanctions imposed over the American hostage issue are lifted.

Iran, which suffered shortages of some domestically used oil products last winter, needs the planned equipment to increase its output of kerosene and other middle distillatory.

The overall pattern of products turned out by the complex is the same as before the revolution, Rikhtegar said.

In the month from April 21 to May 20 this year, products were as follows (in barrels per month): Fuel oils 6.27 million; petrol/diesel 3.25 million, automobile petrol 1.76 million; kerosene 1.7 million; jet fuels 640,000; naphtha 596,400; tume 217,000; liquefied petroleum gas 155,332; lubricating oil 15,500; solvents 19,500 and aviation (non-jet) fuels 2,000.

Of the complex's total crude oil input, 96 per cent is turned into products, three per cent is turned into gas which is used in the refinery, and one per cent is flared as waste or lost through leaks, Rikhtegar said.

Abadan first began producing commercially in 1913. In Esfahan, in central Iran, half of the country's newest refinery started up this year even though construction had stopped from January to September last year.

Officials of Kluor/Thyssen, which is building the complex told a Western correspondent in Esfahan that commissioning of the first part of the twin refinery had gone smoothly in January even though all its expatriate staff had left Iran.

Although labor problems have been reported from the Esfahan refinery, all officials spoken to by REUTERS throughout the oil-producing province of Khuzestan rejected suggestions that they have encountered serious industrial troubles.

Hamazasp Mansoorian, whose petrochemical plant at Bandar Khomyini is working close to capacity, said there had not been a single day's strike since the 20-day stoppage during the revolution.

All the officials said that oil industry employees in Lorestan were continuing to receive housing allowances, if they were not given accommodation, and overtime, if they worked extra hours.

In Tehran, a number of government employees have stopped receiving such payments as part of a government drive to save money.

At the main export terminal on Khark Island, acting area manager Bahman Sorooshi summed up the officials' views when he said: "People are happy with the new regime. They're working hard and they like to work. Maybe some of them are not 100 per cent Islamic but they like the new regime too."